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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881. NUMBER 57.

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Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, CITY HALL,
New Orleans. April 6, 1881.

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid. B. T. WALSHE,
my14 Administrator of Finance.

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

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THE HUNCHBACK'S DEBUT.

"I am Nicholas Tacchinardi—hunchbacked, look you, and a fright;
Caliban himself might never interpose so foul a sight,
Granted; but I come not, masters, to exhibit form or size,
Gaze not on my limbs, good people; lend your *ears*, and not your *eyes*.
I'm a *singer*, not a *dancer*—spare me for awhile your din;
Let me try my voice to-night here—keep your jests till I begin.
Have the kindness but to listen—this is all I dare to ask.
See, I stand beside the foot-lights, waiting to begin my task.
If I fail to please you, curse me—not *before* my voice you hear.
Thrust me not from the Odeon: Harken, and I've nought to fear."

Then the crowd in pit and boxes jeered the dwarf, and mocked his shape;
Called him "monster!" "thing abhorrent!" crying. "Off, presumptious ape!
Off, unsightly, baleful creature! off, and quit the insulted stage!
Move aside, repulsive figure, or deplore our gathering rage!"
Bowing low, pale Tacchinardi, long accustomed to such threats.
Burst into a grand *bravura*, showing notes like diamond jets—
Sang until the ringing plaudits through the wide Odeon rang—
Sang as never soaring tenor ere behind those foot-lights sang;
And the hunchback, ever after, like a god was hailed with cries;
"*King of minstrels, live forever! Shame on fools who have but eyes!*"

—James T. Fields, in Harper's Magazine.

THE ASSASSIN AND HIS CRIME.

INTERVIEW WITH GUITEAU IN THE JAIL—THE KILLING OF THE PRESIDENT A COMMAND REVEALED TO HIM FROM HEAVEN—THE ASSASSIN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY AND HIS MOTIVES.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)
Washington, July 4, 1881.

Mr. George Scoville, who has been a practicing lawyer in Chicago for the past thirty years, is the brother-in-law of the assassin Guiteau. Mr. Scoville arrived in this city on Sunday night and is quartered at the Ebbitt House. To-day in company with District Attorney Corkhill he went to the jail and had a long interview with Guiteau, who is the youngest brother of his wife. A representative of the Herald called on him this evening, and in answer to a question Mr. Scoville said:

"Yes; I had a long talk with Guiteau to-day in the presence of the District Attorney. I questioned him as to his motives and asked him what he expected to accomplish by shooting the President. I have been acquainted with Guiteau. He lived in my family for some time, and was in my office, in Chicago, a great deal during this time. I know his bent of mind and all about him. This knowledge leads me to believe the man is insane. Director of the Mint Burchard, who is a Freeport man, knows Guiteau, and says the same about him. His peculiar characteristic is religious insanity."

"Did you question him about the deed?"

"Yes, I deed; he said to me that this matter had come to him in his bed six weeks ago as a revelation from God that it was his duty to kill the President and cement the republican party."

"Has Guiteau ever borne the reputation of a falsifier; or in plain words, is he a liar?"

"No, he has never been given to falsification or prevarication. H is morally deficient however in regard to money matters."

"Where did he get funds to keep him during his stay in Washington?"

"He borrowed money from some one. The District Attorney has all the facts, and told me that he had investigated that matter. He found that the statements made by Guiteau to him were correct not only as to his borrowing money but all the rest that he told him."

"What was your purpose in seeing Guiteau to-day?"

NO ACCOMPLICES.

"Wanted to ascertain, as perhaps does every one else in the community, if he had any accomplices. I felt satisfied, however, before I saw him that he had not. He is so intensely egotistical he would work under no one else, would allow no one to dictate to or control him. Imperiousness is a distinct trait in his character."

"Has he asked any of your family for money recently?"

"He has not for some years. The last money he got was from his sister, my wife, years ago."

"Did he dwell particularly upon the revelation he says he had to kill the President?"

"Yes; he told me he began to think of it from the next morning after he had thought it over in bed. He says he then tried to get at the pulse of the American people on that subject. He cut a number of slips from the newspapers, and these, together with a statement of his own regarding the split in the republican ranks he sent to Attorney General MacVeagh. He complains bitterly that all this has been withheld from the people of the country. He said that he was satisfied that if the American people got hold of his reasons for killing the President and understood them thoroughly his action would be applauded in lass than thirty days. I then asked him if he did not apprehend serious results to himself from his mad act. He answered that he had not given a moment's thought to himself in that connection; that he did not attempt to kill the President from any malice or ill-blood toward him, but for the good of the party and because the salvation of the country was at stake. Just for the same reason he would have shot a rebel during the late war. I said to him, 'Guiteau, the people of the country do not so regard your action. Suppose you are put on trial and convicted of murder, how then?' 'Oh!' answered he, 'the stalwarts will look after me and take care of me. I am one of them'."

"He evidently regards himself as a man of great importance?"

AN ABUNDANT SELF-CONCEIT.

"Yes. He has a high idea of his own importance. If at any time General Grant or General Arthur or any other prominent official had shaken hands with him he woul at once feels himself to be their equal, and deport himself accordingly. During his conversation he said to me that he did not know that but MacVeagh had some feeling against him and refused to print his communication because in March last he had favored Emory A. Storrs for Attorney General. During our talk I asked him why he had directed the hackman to drive him to the Congressional Cemetery. He said it was because he did not like to tell the driver to take him to the jail at once where it could be overheard; that the cemetery was near the jail, and when it was reached it would be easier than to have him drive at once to the jail."

"Was Guiteau in the habit of carrying a pistol—of going armed?"

"He told me to-day that he had never handled or shot a revolver before purchasing the one with which he shot the President; that after getting this pistol he went down to the river bank to practice with it, that when he fired it off the thing made such a loud report that de did not do any more practicing. I then asked him if when he fired on the President he thought his shots had taken fatal effect. He answered, yes, that he was sure he had killed him or he would not have ceased firing."

"Has not Guiteau's general reputation been that of a trickster and a 'beat' so far as regards his political career?"

"No; he never was a trickster in the full sense of the word. As I said before, he has a high opinion of himself, but he was incapable of doing any real service for either political party. While he has always claimed to be a Republican his main work was trying to secure appointments to speak at political meetings."

"Did he come to Washington with any money?"

"No. Occasionally he got a little money by soliciting his insurance. Generally, however, he would borrow money from entire strangers. Any obligation to repay a debt never rested on his mind. When asked why, he generally replied—'I have settled that matter. I have given a note.'"

"Then you think he is really insane?"

"Yes; at the bottom of all his queer actions was always a deep religious fervor. He has been insane on religious subjects for fifteen years. When he was in New York he started to publish a religious newspaper. He got out the prospectus, and that was the end of that scheme."

"Did you ever knew him to behave violently toward people or to harm any one?"

HERETOFORE "INOFFENSIVE."

"He was always inoffensive, excepting one time, when he raised an axe to strike his sister—my wife—three years ago. We consulted then about putting him in the asylum, but gave up the idea, as this was the only instance of the kind ever known. Before I left him today I asked him if he had persistently applied for an office. He said he had made no efforts for two months past; that he left his name with the President and Secretary Blaine and they knew what he wanted and he expected them to attend to it, and that he wanted the Consul-Generalship at Paris."

"Is his father living?"

"No; his father died last year and none of the family knew where Guiteau was at that time. He heard of his father's death about three months after it occurred. He has never written a line to any of us since he has been in Washington."

HUNTING A PLOT.

There has been more talk to-day about the alleged conspiracy of which Guiteau is the accredited leading actor than at any previous time. The most nonsensical stuff is being retailed about the streets by several detectives who seem to have lost their heads since this great crime was committed. When the various theories that they are giving out are run down to the bottom facts it is found that they are based upon the wildest suppositions and groundless imaginations. First, they started out with the idea that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy put on foot and managed in the interest of the stalwart portion of the republican party. This found but few who would believe it, and it was dropped. Then came an equally atrocious concoction that Guiteau is the hired assassin of the star route party. Behind these slanders were two facts, and only two. The first was that Guiteau did the shooting, and the second was that he used a revolver which, when it was new, did not cost over $10. It was contended that Guiteau must have been furnished with money from some source to buy this pistol, and in the absence of any information whatever these malicious detectives jumped to the conclusion that it came from the Star Route Ring. That Guiteau could get a revolver, even if he did not have any money, is not difficult to believe. He showed himself smart enough to get four months' board from well posted boarding house keepers, and the chances are that he would have no trouble in securing a pistol.

THE ASSASSIN'S PISTOL.

The weapon he used was a cheap second hand affair, and could be bought from any second hand dealer for a couple of dollars. Guiteau is known to have had two suit of clothes, one being of a quality that he could dispose of. It does not require much of a stretch of the imagination to believe that he traded one of these suits for money or for the pistol itself. Postmaster General James places no faith in the rumors brought to him, and which are highly colored, by those of his subordinates who are engaged in the prosecution of the star route cases. Indeed, he has tried to keep away from them, but they have persistently followed him, even going so far as the President's bedroom to tell him things which he does not and will not believe. These same men have in this way given a kind of official authentication to their work. No one with a well balanced mind has so far given any credance to these unfathomed and fathomless reports. The Cabinet are a unit with others who, from personal and official reasons, are to a greater or less degree interested in discountenancing all such stories. The Chief of the Secret service of the Treasury Department, who has investigated all that has been of a character that could be investigated, has declared officially that there is nothing in them. Everything that has been done and said even by Guiteau, contradicts the supposition of a conspiracy.

The South joins hands with the North in applauding merit in colored youth. The picture at the Normal School at Richmond, Va., where the ex-mayor in awarding a gold medal to a colored youth, commended the work of the lad as being the best thing of the kind seen in any of the schools, white or colored, is striking and suggestive of the future. Ex-Mayor Keiley is a Bourbon Democrat, and the Normal School of which Mr. Mitchell is a graduate is within one hundred yards of Jeff Davis mansion, itself a school house for white children.—People's Advocate.

THE CRIME'S POLITICAL ASPECT.

SENATOR CONKLING ON THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Owing to the extraordinary condition in which the affairs of the government of the nation are placed by the attempted assassination of President Garfield the probabilities and possibilities of the succession of General Arthur to the Presidency, and the wild rumors and inuendoes which not only find expression among the people but are spread broadcast over the country through the medium of the public press, a Herald reporter called upon ex-Senator Conkling at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening to ask for an expression of his views on the situation. Mr. Conkling accorded the reporter an interview, and after some preliminary conversation was asked:—

"Senator, what do you think of the situation and the way some of the newspapers are disposed to treat it?"

"The assault upon President Garfield is an astounding assault upon the nation. The shot fired by a madman is a shot fired at all of us. No language can overstate the enormity of the deed. There is, however, no occasion for public apprehension or excitement. Our fathers foresaw even such dire possibilities and provided for them. The constitution points out just what shall be done in just such emergency. The Vice President, on the death of the President, instantly succeeds, and the government goes on as if no change had occurred. In this case the Vice-President is an upright, brave, able man, abundantly qualified for the great trust which Providence may have in store for him. In his hands no harm will come to the public interests. He is thoroughly patriotic. To strive to array hostility or distrust against him at such an hour is unspeakably wicked and treasonable. No patriot, whatever his position, can do anything now, until the shadow passes by, but bear up the hands of the Vice-President. This the conservative and law abiding people of the country will all unite in doing. He will have the prayers of all good men and women. Assassination, whether by pistol or newspapers, will be stamped out by the American people with righteous and indignant accord. There being now no President of the Senate and no Speaker of the House the Vice-President is the one safeguard and reliance of the country against uncertainty and chaos; and lost indeed to wisdom and virtue must be the American who would increase danger or perturbation at such a time. Sad and deplorable as the crime is, it is the glory and safety of our free institutions that no madman's act can reach beyond the individual at whom he aims. The government belongs to the people, and will go on peacefully even in a trial like this. Grief and horror must pervade all hearts. Meanwhile, as when death strikes the head of a family the survivors must manfully proceed, so when the head of the government fails composure and duty still remain to the nation and to all its citizens. Mourning as we all do, each man has his part of fortitude and firmness and the sense and wisdom which have led this people through greater perils will not be wanting now. Instead of bitterness and treasonable calumny, this is a time for the American people to cultivate peace and good will, and to strenghten and brighten the links which bind them together. Civilization will not halt or stumble because Providence has demented one poor creature, or because ferecious and atrocious falsehood has for a time attempted to bewilder the public sense."—New York Herald.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HOW HE SPENT THE DAY—HE THINKS THE PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER.

Washington July 7.—The vice-president spent the day in the cool apartments which he occupies at Senator Jones's. He did not go to the White House. He heard from there constantly. He expressed gratification upon the receipt of every favorable message. He was called upon by several members of the Cabinet. In the cool of the evening, after dinner, he took a drive with his host, Senator Jones. He is in excellent spirits now. He thinks the President will recover.—Democrat.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

New York, July 5, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR—In the abhorrence with which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the President, I have given thought to a matter to which your attention may or may not have been turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim, murder being visited by the greatest penalty. Perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public relations had by the person slain, but in the case of an attempt to murder a broad distinction can be made between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people. The shocking occurrence of Saturday, I think, demands that definition and punishment of assaults aimed at high executive officers, whether successful or not, should be made thoroughly rigorous. A man who attempts the life of the President, if morally responsible, commits an offense which the nation ought to guard against and punish by the exertion of all the power civilized nations may employ. I suggest this as deserving consideration. My profound sympathies are with the President and with all of you every hour. The conflict of reports keeps hope and fear striving with each other, with nothing stable except faith and trust that the worst is over—passed. I wish you would express to the President my deepest sympathy in this hour, which should hush all discords and enlist all prayers for his safe deliverance. Please also give to Mrs. Garfield my most respectful condolence. Trusting that all will be well, cordially yours,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1881.

To Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York:

Thanks for your letter of the fifth, which has just reached me. Its suggestions will be carefully considered and its kind messages of sympathy will be conveyed to the President and Mrs. Garfield at the earliest opportunity.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

GENEROUS NEW YORK.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO RELIEVE THE PRESIDENT'S ANXIETY—A PURSE OF $250,000 SUBSCRIBED FOR MRS. GARFIELD.

Washington July 7.—Postmaster General James has received a telegram from Geo. Wilson, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in which the latter requests the Postmaster General to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have subscribed $250,000, to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy, and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with regard to the future of his family.

To this telegram Postmaster General James replied to-day as follows:

Your dispatch has been delivered to Mrs. Garfield. On receipt of it she remarked: "There was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the people of the whole country that she did not dare to trust herself to think of it."—Democrat.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL ARTHUR.

Newport R. I., July 4, 1881.

The following is a copy of a reply of ex-Governor Morgan just forwarded to the editor of the Boston Traveller, who asked him for his opinion:

Newport, July 4, 1881.

Editor Boston Traveller: I have received your communication in which you inquire whether I still feel full confidence in General Arthur, and if so whether I am willing to publicly express through your columns my estimate of his capacity and character and his fitness to fill the Chief Executive chair. I have known General Arthur more than twenty years, and I have no hesitation in saying that he is a patriotic man of high impulses, of intellectual capacity and upright character, and would, in the dreadful event of the President's death, discharge the duties of that office solely with regard to the best interests of the people and independent of all personal considerations.—New York Herald. E. D. MORGAN.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

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☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 392 BIENVILLE STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
W. S. Wilson, Esq., Hot Springs Ark.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Mr. A. A. Lacy, has been designated; as city canvasser for the LOUISIANIAN.

Congress should pass an act to pension all ex-soldiers and thereby relieve the Government of a great embarrassment.

The Coiner of the Mint has resigned, and the Secretary has accepted his resignation, no wonder. Who could stand that 100 against 4?

Of the four colored men employed in the Mint, not one of them holds a position above that of a laborer. Can another such Superintendent be found.

Gov. Pinchback has been requested by telegramme to name his terms to deliver an oration in the State of Michigan on the 2d of August. A very live dead man is the Governor.

Secretary Windom has shown himself to be an excellent official, and a judicious Republican. His course is being indorsed by the whole country. The country may yet be called upon to bestow upon him greater honors.

An organization having the Collectorship, two of the Deputies, Postmaster and Assistant, Superintendent of the Mint, Circuit Judgeship, all filled by excellent and worthy Republican, (the Mint excepted,) to say nothing of other fat positions should shut up.

A NEW JOURNAL.—Several talented young men of the Fourth District contemplate organizing an association for the purpose of entering the field of Journalism. We wish success to the enterprise, and will greet the appearance of the new banner with a cordial welcome.

That "Old Soldier" is no doubt the flounderer who has been denouncing the Negro for some time past through the columns of the States. As the Republican alleges that his communication is too personal to publish, we will not attack him in the dark, a soldier is always possessed with some bravery, and personal communications to the LOUISIANIAN is directed to 392 Bienville street. Our columns is not for the purpose of defending personal or individual interest, but for the defence of our race and party.

THE SITUATION.

The country is fast recovering from the dreadful shock caused by the assassin's bullet, and President Garfield is slowly but surely recovering from the effect, and the Nation is about to return thanks for the miraculous deliverance. The sympathies which rang out from every heart, showed that factional and political animosities were all forgotten in the trying hour of the Nation's peril. At such an auspicious time as this we offer a practical suggestion.

Let the welcome words and the manly position taken by Vice-President Arthur and Senator Conkling be imitated by their opponents, and be taken as a guarantee that political opinions cannot warp their personal sympathies and individual friendship. Let the Republican press, who have been wild in their cruel denunciation of these worthy gentlemen and their followers at this auspicious moment rise above selfish motives, and fight manfully for uniting the party. No one will doubt that the chances were never better to bring about reconciliation than now. The awful blow struck at the head of the Nation has caused every heart a pang of sorrow, and every eye to shed a tear, and before these tears be dried and these hearts again embittered, we will reiterate our remarks, "let us have peace." Let the great leaders of the Nation become united. Let the friends of Secretary Blaine and Senator Conkling reach out their hands across the bloody chasm, and close the awful gap which may eventually swallow up the party. Let the stalwarts and half-breeds at Albany cease their fight; let them return Senator Conkling and some other worthy Republican to the Senate, and rescue that body from democratic rule. Good republicans from all over the country demand this. The awful crisis through which we have just passed shows plainly that the motives underlying this strife is not pure, many who were assaulting the stalwarts before the catastrophe, had began to trim their sails, and words of commendation could be heard from those who had assailed the great Senator, showing that self was the great underlying principle of the fight. The villian Guiteau has laid bare the evil, let us profit by it. The country demands this; the party demands this. The success of republican principles it. We extend the invitation then, and whilst we are raising our hearts to God in a National thanksgiving for the safe deliverance of our beloved President from death, let us also rejoice over the rescue of the grand old Republican party from fa ctionaldestruction.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Since the attack of the LOUISIANIAN, denouncing the color line, our worthy contemporary the New Orleans Republican has seen its error and have changed its base. This is at it should be. We welcome the Republican in the fight, and should it continue in this direction we will consider it a valuable ally. The color line must be wiped out of republican politics in this State, and a fair distribution of republican patronage irrespective of color or faction must be had; factions and rings must be broken up, and the party united. The Republican has not indulged in the miserable abuse against either of the contending factions in the party, and is therefore in a position to do valuable service without being called a flopper. Our issue with the Republican has been a straight forward and plain one, which must be maintained, save upon the basis we have laid down. Let the Republican correct its list of employees, and do justice to the colored man; let it explain that the salaries drawn by colored men even in the Customhouse is a mere bagatele. Let it advocate more than one colored man for the head of a department, and show that it is a great wrong to have less than three, and not crowd for every place with a white ex-soldier. Let the Republican do this, and we are in line, and it will voice the sentiment of the Republican party throughout the State.

THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE THREATENED WITH PREJUDICE.

As the grand, beautiful, and historic structure, which is destined once more to become the Capital of the State, approaches completion, the attention of all who are interested in the material welfare of the State are turned in that direction. Already Baton Rouge is being spoken off with great anticipations as a commercial centre; and the proposed railroad from New Orleans thither, is attracting much attention. All classes of our people are being interested with these vital interests so necessary to the progress of our State. Political animosities are being subsided, liberal journals of Democratic proclivities are advocating the rights of all. Our southern people have just demonstrated that the issues of the war are buried forever, by their universal denouncement of the treacherous attempt upon a republican President's life, and the universal sympathies extended from all over the south in behalf of a sorrowing Nation. These are unmistakable signs of progress, but whilst indulging in these propitious signs, we are astounded at the action of Mr. C. C. Gibbens, the proprietor of the ferry boat Irine. Plying between East and West Baton Rouge. Mr. Gibbens in the very face of the legislative Halls of the State, where the civil, and political rights of all classes must be defended, wantonly, and openly violets the laws already enacted and subscribed to by the State, by insulting two respectable colored ladies and consigning them to separate apartments designated by him for colored people. The ladies in question were Mrs. Frank Delaney, and Miss Adele Barnes, two of our most respected citizens. When individuals of such high standing and character, are thus openly insulted, and their rights abriged upon such an insignificant public carrier, what will be the results if the evil is not immediately corrected.

The colored people have done much for Baton Rouge, and the representatives of the race will soon be called to assemble at the Capital in their capacities as legislators, what guarantee can they hold out to their people, that their interests will be guarded or even considered if such an outrage is to be tolerated at this juncture? When the ordinance passed by the late constitutional convention was being ratified at the polls, the colored voters beleiving that the authorities at Baton Rouge would be more zealous in protecting their rights than in this thronged metropolis, voted almost unanimously in favor of Baton Rouge. Fortunately for us, we have for Mayor of that town a very conservative gentleman who was a member of the very Constitutional Convention, which passed the ordinance removing the State House to Baton Rouge. Mr. Jastremski was very liberal in his views whilst a member of the convention, and we are led to believe by his past acts, that he will immediately stamp out this unjust assault by his official authority. Such an outrage would not be tolerated or allowed even in New Orleans where prejudice is rampant.

We therefore bring this matter before Mayor Jastremski hoping that he will at once remedy the evil by causing Mr. Gibbens to extend equal facilities to all parties regardless of race, color or previous condition upon his public carrier. Mr. Gibbens should be made to pay right dearly for this outrage upon Mrs. Delaney and Miss Barnes, and his attempt to inaugurate a curse upon the future Capital of our State. We will await patiently, but with anxiety the action of the Mayor in whom we have implicit confidence before protesting further in behalf of our people.

Senator Conkling's letter to the Attorney General is one of the ablest documents upon the attempted assassination. The nation may yet learn how to prize this valuable citizen.

Our able contemporary "Rumor" has changed its name to the "Globe." We trust that under its new name it will be no less vigorous in behalf of the race and party it has so ably defended.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" AND FEDERAL OFFICES.

Our tabulated statement in refutation of the one published in the Republican of the 2d ultimo, not being completed, we shall take up the one of the 9th relative to the Mint.

A more flagrant outrage upon the rights of a people could not be inflicted by any party. There is not a single democratic institution in this State which cannot boast proportionately of as many colored employees.

Here is an institution, under Republican control made possible by the votes of colored men, yet out of one hundred and four employees there are just four colored men employed in the whole Institution, and but for the attack of the LOUISIANIAN this fact would not have been developed. Such an individual as Superintendent of the Mint is a disgrace to the party, and a mockery to Republican Institutions.

The most prejudiced bourbon in the State would not have such bare faced effrontry, and colored Republicans should petition immediately for the removal of this man. Beside the ostracism shown to Republican voters, colored ladies are more conspicuously ostracised. There are 26 white ladies employed in the Mint and not a single one colored. No one will doubt that then are hundreds of colored ladies eminently fitted for these positions from which to select some representation; our people seem to forget that colored ladies are just as much entitled to government patronage as the men, and in their zeal to protect themselves they should not forget the rights of the women. Our ladies should protest against these outrages. We have been complaining of a Democratic School Board for not employing colored teachers, and have been silent in regard to these Republican Institutions. Let us contrast the matter. Here is a Democratic Institution know as the School Board controlled exclusively by Democrats, with less than three hundred teachers employed, yet this Institution which is under no obligation to colored people for their votes employes between 30 and 40 colored teachers; whilst this Republican Institution with its support in this State made up almost entirely of colored voters employing 26 white women, and not a single colored woman, with 78 white men and 4 colored. Our friends should look at this picture, and enquire what does it mean? Where are our representative colored men? The attention of Senator Kellogg, Congressmen Darrall, and Secretary Hunt must be called to this matter. Our republicanism is not worth a straw to us under such outrageous circumstances. The White "Boys in Blue" have no such cause to complain; they have 14 employees out of 104 which would be a fair proportion if the offices were fairly distributed, considering the whole party is not made up of soldiers, yet on the color line they have 100 offices whilst we have but 4. We intend making this fight on the basis of Republican representation, and we protest that four offices out of 104 when we number 10 to 1 is an outrage. If this matter is not righted, our people will hold indignation meetings throughout the State. We will carry our protests before Congress, before the President, before the National Committee, before the country. We think that Senator Kellogg like us is ignorant of this fact, and but for the attack of the LOUISIANIAN the murder would not have been out. Mr. Davis should be removed and give place to a more worthy and liberal Republican.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

That principle constitutes the very genius of our government. Take it away and you have nothing left but a disguised tyranny, where the poor in fortune, in strength and in intelligence, become the prey of those who would have no other restriction but that which represses the wolf when it cannot get to the lamb.

That would be something like the "Unique" government where Judges, Courts, and counsels are useless.

Before the war this government presented the strange mixture of monarchy, despotism and republicanism: the master had the right of life and death over his slave, hence a sort of organized aristocracy, ruled in different States to suit their interests, without regard to the "glittering generalities" embodied in the Declaration of Independence. In those days, the masters were everything, and the slaves were nothing; but such was the peculiar character of our peculiar institutions. The Government proper, between these two extremes, stood in the relation of a fifth wheel to a coach: it was necessary only when it was needed to repair the chariot of slavery. The science of law was one sided; it was just only to support what was unjust.

The priests and the slaveholders were the only sovereigns in the land.

But since the war, the Republic has resumed its pristine rights, and is supposed to be in the care of the whole people, irrespective of condition, fortune or religion. Priests, masters and slaves, are all assimilated to the same level of civil status whether native born, or naturalised. Our criminal codes have not even discriminated in favor of the President, whose life is of special value to the nation. Whence then, do men derive the authority to barbarously put to death other men, without judge or jury, or as the Constitution has it, without due process of law?

On July 6, intelligence reached here through the newspapers that a black fiend named King had murdered three little children, (two of whom however had sufficient life in them to make a statement,) had confessed his crime, and had been swung into space sullen and unrepenting, in the presence and with the approbation of two hundred citizens. Suppose that man had committed the crime for which he was hanged? We will not say that he did not attempt murder and robbery: we have not undertaken to shield criminals from their just deserts.

We simply said that two hundred, or two thousand citizens commit murder, when they take human life deliberately, without due process of law.

We come back again, to remind the people of the United States that we know and feel that a colored man does not enjoy "equality before the law:" we have, it seems, no right which angry mobs are bound to respect.

Notwithstanding the governing race has the sheriffs, courts and juries, we are not allowed a fair and impartial trial, but must suffer such sentence as the Lynch Court may pass at any time or place, and for any cause.

Such proceedings speak decidedly against a republic, that form of government, where, Montesquieu says, "no man's life is attacked without leaving it all means of defense." We grant that it requires a certain degree of virtue in a people who cherish that form of government; we know that love of country must be stronger in their hearts, than contempt of law.

Are we less civilized to-day than we were in ancient times?

It is reported that probity was of such force among the Romans, that the people would do what was right, if they were only shown what was the right. In the absence of the twelve tables, and other imperial encumbrances, a man of any notoriety would abstain from violence on his fellow citizen, simply to avoid the humiliation of being called "wicked." The Romans at that time preferred the right they had of accusing one another in justice.

If in the nineteenth century the Comanches and bulldozers of this country do not consider the point of national honor of sufficient importance, as to sacrifice their passions for mere reverance for natural law, if they entertain no fear of blame for inhuman practices; if they refuse to practise the mode of accusing their fellow citizens in justice, the responsibility reverts to the good people of the land, to maintain, protect and defend the sanctity of national dignity, by offering that "fortune" and "sacred honor" pledged at the foundation of this glorious Union.

It is due to Nations and States founded on christianity and virtue, to enforce obedience to the commands of law, and to repudiate any policy which contravenes their fundamental principles for the encouragement of arbitrary notions.

The disloyal and callous hearts of many may lead them to say that the time has passed when it was in order to draw a distinction between the objects and principles of various governments, or to recognize certain fixed relations in their forms; still we believe that whatever may have been the effect of time on the laws, customs and manners of people and governments, the civil system will, like the physical, continue to experience the immutable law of causes and effects.

The laws of nature spring from divine command and divine wisdom, and are imperishable; human laws are the transitory contrivances of whimsical and arbitrary minds, and only last the time of condescendent toleration.

Policy may destroy the majesty of human prerogatives to such an extent, as to make no difference between despots and presidents—between subjects and citizens in a country where there can be "no permanent peasantry;" privileged classes may be established where there are no legal distinctions of rank, condition, fortune or religion, but nature must and shall be heard, whether we approach to, or flee from liberty. That time of nature has come in all Nations and all governments; it came in the United States once, in 1863, when the immortal Abraham Lincoln, as the agent of Providence, consolidated humanity, by making "one out of three." Instead of superiority, dependence and servitude, the three elements which then lay at the foundation of the Republic, this Redeemer said, "the sun shall not go down upon either master or slave," and thence, "Equality," that original and only inherent principle of Republics, for the first time was given its proper sway in our constitution. This was a revolution, and it brought forth its peculiar figures.

The people know that in those times, many contented for the practical enjoyment of that "Equality;" the people are looking to-day for a renewal of that struggle, which was unfortunately abandoned under erroneous impressions. Shall the defenders of liberty once more enter the field and appeal for the equality of men before the law?

Shall we protest in some patriotic way against the brutality which threatens the annihilation of that right, which by the laws, divine and human, all men are entitled to enjoy; or shall we bow down, in humble submission or culpable indifference to the fate prepared for us by the evil genius of oppression? I am in hopes that the spirit of abhorrence against injustice, is strong enough in our breast to attempt lawful resistance to the despotic methods by which the outlaws of the land purpose to destroy our legitimate pretensions.

I hope to be heard from the palatial mansion of the white millionaire to the humble cabin of the destitute Negro, that christian American blood has been, and is still being, shed by fiends who seem to have never known this divine injunction: "Thou shalt not kill." That blood will cry from the earth for that retribution which is withheld by the governing powers of this land, and Him who watches every sparrow which falls to the ground, may exact as a condition to permanent peace and happiness, that "Equality before the Law," shall be allowed to remain where Abraham Lincoln placed it, by the side of a perfect Union, so that all, white and black, rich and poor, strong and weak, may stand together under the broad folds of the stars and stripes.

R. L. DEDUNES.

OBITUARY.

The certainty of death. The instability of life, has again been most forcibly brought to our attention by the death of Edward John Holmes, unexpected by himself, scarcely realized by many friends, who to-day mourn his untimely taken off in the anguish of their souls. They are led to exclaim, "he should have died hereafter."

The great Noble Grand of the Universe has sounded his gavel, and in obedience, he has silently passed away; like a short winter day.

Death forgets those who are old, and ruthlessly takes from loved ones, the young, the strong, and the brave; those who have arrived at the maturity of their powers in the heyday of their usefulness men, who are by nature, made to be leaders of men, for such society, States, and Nations, give them back to God with aching hearts.

Such a man and brother was E. J. Holmes, whom we have lost, one whose ripe intellect accumulated stores of varied knowledge, tenacious fidelity to his convictions, intense earnestness in action, confidence in himself; loyalty to the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, zeal, steadiness, ability and fertility of resources, makes his loss doubly great and one that can with difficulty be replaced. His death is like the falling of a huge oak in the wilderness, it will be heard afar off, and the sound will re-echo where rise the mystic words of friendship, love and truth are whispered. He leaves a kind father, a loving sister and a devoted wife. We pray the giver of all good and perfect gifts may so enlighten their understanding, that they will realize that in grief and sorrows death is a rest from troubles, and not a misfortune.

The deceased brother, was born in St. James parish, La., Sept. 15th, 1852, and died in his 29th year. He was admitted to membership in William Thompson Lodge, 1507; (now Emblem of Progress,) July 22d, 1873. He filled successively the stations of W. M. of P. G. M. Council No. 30, and R. V, R. of Orleans Patriarchie No. 7. The A. M. C. of 1878 which met in Chicago elected him one of the Grand Directors. He was also chairman of the joint committee of the A. M. C. of 1877, which met in New Orleans, his crowning glory was his chairmanship of the yellow fever committee of 1878; had he held no other position, this *alone* would have stamped him as a man amongst men, he has left us, let him rest in peace. At the time of his death he was the W. M. of Richmond Lodge No. 1, A. Y. M. His masonic brethren bear due testimony to his worth.

BY AN ODD-FELLOW AND A MASTER MASON.

Rooms Republican State Central Executive Committee, Corner Customhouse and Exchange Alley.

New Orleans, July 11th, 1881.

The committee was called to order by Hon. Wm. M. Burwell, who Stated that the Sub-Executive committee had been convened for the purpose of expressing their sympathy in behalf of President Garfield and to express their gratitude for his miraculous deliverance from the hand of the assassin, and that suitable resolutions expressing the sympathies of the committee and the Republicans of the State would be entertained. The following resolutions were offered.

WHEREAS, A wretch forever infamous, apparently enraged by the refusal of the President to appoint him to office, has taken into his own hand the vengeance for his own personal disappointment, and by a fiendish and cowardly attempt upon the life of the President has filled the civilized world with horror, and the people of the United States with indignation, sorrow and humiliation, that the Chief Magistrate of a free people, should not have been exempt from a peril heretofore supposed to beset despots only, and

Whereas, It has thus far pleased Almighty God to foil this intended crime against liberty and humanity; and to vouchsafe hopes that the distinguished sufferer may be spared for long years of usefulness and of honor; and

Whereas, The enormity of the crime has unnerved the whole people of the United States without regard to any distinction of party, or of sections, in a unanimous expression of sorrow for the event, of indignation against the Nation, and of sorrow for the President and his family; therefore

Resolved, That while in common with all of the good citizens we denounce the criminal deed, and de-

plore the probable consequences, it has become the peculiar duty of all Republicans to whom the President owed his triumphant election to especially deprecate any event by which the principles thus vindicated may be brought into jeopardy before their perfect consumation, by legislation and the entire acquiescence of the National will.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our entire confidence in the fidelity of President Garfield to the principles avowed in his inaugural address and messages, and sincerely hope he may be spared to continue a work essential, to undertake the superior fitness of Republican principles, to promote the welfare and insure the perpetuity of the National Republican party.

Resolved, That we look with confidence to an impartial and legal trial of the offence to demonstrate that the criminal would have met within the boundaries of the Republic no one so base as to have counseled his plan, or perpetration of an act so abominable and so incapable of advantage even to the perpetrator.

Resolved, That we hereby offer to the President and to his afflicted family our assurances of sympathy for the trials which they have endured, and our pride and admiration for the calmness and courage with which an American ruler of a free people has faced the dread possibilities of this sudden and atrocious crime.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be properly signed and printed in the WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN, a copy to be forwarded to the President and his family through Secretary Blaine, and one to the Cabinet.

Signed—Wm. M. Burwell, Chairman Republican State Sub Executive Committee; T. De S. Tucker, Secretary Republican State Central Ex. Committee; E. L. St. Ceran, Assistant Secretary; H. C. C. Astwood, Corresponding Secretary; L. A. Martinet, Wm. H. Green, J. S. Davidson, F. Burns and J. T. Cottrell.

Local.

Mr. Robert B. Johnson, of Terrebonne, is in the city.

We intend to "smoke out" that caucus of artful trimmers.

Hon. Jacques A. Gla, arrived from Washington, D. C., on the 7th inst.

Mrs. Thomas Boswell, leaves tomorrow for a short stay at the Bay.

Hon. A. H. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney, left for the North last week.

Mrs. W. H. Halston and Mrs. M. F. Wright, left last week for Terrebonne parish.

Mrs. Samuel Wakefield visited the city last week, and returned to New Iberia on Tuesday, 12th inst.

Mr. D. Burrell returned to Franklin last week. He is one of the coming young men of St. Mary parish.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Kittie Hickman, is convalescent from a severe attack of malarial fever.

Two of the benedicts are having a high time keeping Batchelor's Hall, while their confiding spouses are away for the summer.

Capt. E. C. Manning, of East Carroll, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern section of the State.

On Monday, 11th inst., a new Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was constituted, and will be known as the Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Frank Moss, the ladies' beau ideal, left last Sunday for a summer sojourn at Mississippi City. "98° in the shade," made it too hot for our genial young friend.

Gen. R. B. Elliott, special agent of the Treasury Department, has returned from his trip to Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Elliott, accompanied the General back to the Crescent City.

LA SOCIETE DES DAMES DE L'AVENIR DE BIENFAISANCE ET D'ASSISTANCE MUTUELLE, intend giving a grand picnic, on Monday August 1st 1881, at Leeper's Park, for the benefit of their relief fund. Tickets of admission for adults 25 cents, children 15 cents. Dancing will commence at 12 m., and end at 12 p. m.

Some of the athletic young men of the Garden District met on the 6th of June last, and organized the "Frank Williams Base Ball Club," with the following officers: J. W. Bibb, President; E. Beattie, Vice-President; J. Victor Alexander, Captain; W. Furguson, Treasurer; H. J. Carter, Secretary; E. Platard, Steward; and J. Fouchey, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LES JEUNES AMIS Benevolent Association will celebrate their 14th anniversary by a grand picnic at the Magnolia Garden, on Monday August 1st proximo. High mass will be sung at the Cathedral at 9 o'clock a. m. This socity will parade with 300 members, and will be the recipient of two handsome wreathes, one from the young ladies of the Second District, and the other from the Society of the "Young Ladies of Les Jeunes Amis." At night there will be a grand pyrotechnic display of fire-works in the Garden. Dancing from 12 m.. to 12 p. m. Admission 50 cents, ladies and children free.

The ladies of St, James Chapel have organized a literary circle, known as the "St. James Literary Society," with the following officers, to-wit: Mrs. E. Cooper, President; Mrs. M. R. Green, Treasurer; and Mrs. E. M. Howard, Secretary.

From information, we learn that the society is organized for the intellectual improvement of all persons who attend its meetings, and any person present may participate in the debates and other literary exercises.

On Thursday evening, 7th inst., we attended one of its meetings at St. James Hall. On that occasion the proposition,—"Resolved, That the present signs of the times indicate no future prosperity for the colored race" was the topic for general discussion. The Chair lady of the meeting presided with ability, dignity, and impartiality; but we regret to state that before a decision could be rendered on the proposition under discussion, the decorum of the meeting was violently disturbed by an unfortunate discussion on the great crime which has startled the civilized world, and cast gloom into every patriot's home.

Resolutions of condolence and sympathy with our wounded President, were introduced. Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, strenuously objected to that portion of the resolutions which contained the evil words, "schemes and conspiracies" and made a motion that thoy be stricken out.

Mr. J. H. Burch and Rev. A. M. Green, maintained in a most vigorous manner that the objectionable words should not be stricken out. Mr. Burch stated that the portion of the resolutions objected to by Mr. Astwood reflected credit on the author; and in his speech boldly asserted that the conspiracy began in the U. S. Senate, when two senators resigned their seats, and that it was then carried on to New York. This speech produced much excitement, and brought Col. James Lewis and Capt. Thomas Boswell to their feet, and they had sharp passages of words with Messrs. Burch and Green.

Rev. Green made a motion to lay the motion to "strike out" on the table, but failed to be seconded. Mr. Astwood in an eloquent speech, which was interrupted by jeers of derision, appealed to those two gentlemen not to force the ladies of the church to vote for resolutions with words that would be construed as intending a brutal assault on America's great and most brilliant statesman.

At this stage of the proceedings nearly all the ladies, excepting the officers, retired from the meeting. The bitter discussion continued to a late hour, when further consideration was postponed to the next meeting.

DIED :—On Saturday, July 9th, at 7 o'clock a. m., at the age of 29 years, Edward J. Holmes. He was born in St. James parish, La. During his brief life this examplary young man was remarkable for his tireless energy, firmness in decision. and unselfish devotion to duty, blended with an unpretending frankness into the beautiful simplicity of his spotless character. At the time of his death he was Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge; M. V. P., Orleans Patriarchie, and ex-Director S. C. M., G. U. O. O. F., He was W. M., Richmond Lodge A. A. Y. M., Also a prominent member of the Americus Club. On Sunday, 10th inst., there was a great concourse of people in the neighborhood of his late residence on attendance at his funeral, which showed universal respect to his memory. The Odd Fellow and Masonic Lodges were out in parade regalia, and paid all honors to the remains of their deceased brother. In the funeral cortege Eureka Grand Lodge A. A. Y. M. State of Louisiana, preceded the hearse. In this high masonic body we noticed Grand Master C. F. Ladd, and D. G. M., R. H. Taylor. Several masonic lodges were represented by delegations. The Orleans Patriarchie No. 7, Isidro Rieras, R. V. P., J. P. Brown, V. P., J. C. Graves, M. V. P., George C. Mason, Grand Patriarch, marched with solemn tread behind the hearse. The Odd Fellow Lodges in the procession were Butler, 1336; Amos, 1487; Emblem of Progress, 1507; Pride of Louisiana, 1529, Crescent, 1646; Pride of Jefferson, 1679; Magnolia, 1990; Israel,——; and La Creole, 1918. Then came the members of the P. G. M. Council No. 30, G. U. O. O. F., Mc C. Campfield, Deputy Grand Master; P. W. Grand Masters W. H. Halston, J. A. Rockter, H. C. Nichols and Daniel Holland; Past Grand Masters C. B. Wilson, A. A. Goins, Frank Conners and W. H. Justice. The members of the Americus Club followed the hearse with a mien expressive of sadness at the loss of their late member.

The lady members of Moab Household of Ruth No. 36, followed in carcariages. When the funeral procession reached Washington Cemetery No. 2, a great crowd had congregated. The last earthly honors were finally solemnized over the remains; affectionate friends, placed floral offerings, bedewed with tears, on the casket, and all that was mortal of Edward J. Holmes, passed from the eyes of weeping friends to the cold silent tomb. When his young widow, forgetful, for a moment, of her loss, listens again to hear the kindly tones of his voice, again to feel the warm pressure of his hand, recovering her sad recollection, may murmur,—

"O, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master ; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankie, Bayou Boeuf, Dist Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N. Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F.; D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.; McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans, P. G. M., Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Chairman. Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Bœuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W, Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman. P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant : Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

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Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
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Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 9, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS H.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881,
AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $800 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remainiug units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

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Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
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Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of August 9, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

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GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health :

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 25, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible
2. Order the abatement of all nuisance
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 3-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

1881.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
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All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary. Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue. New Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

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Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common,

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 9, 1881

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS H.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881,
AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of August 9, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CARSNEC

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 29, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable, receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cesspools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
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Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MA AZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.